

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 3rd day of Feb., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

**Proclamation 5020 of February 10, 1983**

**Save Your Vision Week, 1983**

*By the President of the United States of America*

*A Proclamation*

Good vision is a priceless gift. Yet each year many Americans needlessly lose vision as a result of diseases and accidents whose sight-destroying effects could have been prevented.

Regular eye examinations by an eyecare professional can often avert the tragedy of visual loss. While a checkup will usually show that our eyes are healthy, we may also receive early warning of a serious eye disease requiring treatment. Diabetic eye disease, for example, is a leading cause of visual impairment. Through examination it can be detected and treated. If all diabetics were aware of the need for routine eye checkups, many more cases of blindness could be avoided.

The elderly and the young have a special need for periodic eye examinations. A number of blinding diseases strike more often in later years. With early warning of eye disease and proper treatment, older people could be spared visual handicaps which threaten their independence and limit their enjoyment of life. For children, a routine checkup may reveal an eye problem that can hamper the child in school or at play. Some disorders must be treated during childhood or permanent visual loss will result.

Accidents are a common cause of vision loss or impairment. Tragically, many accidents could have been avoided by the use of such simple precautions as wearing safety glasses, goggles, or face shields while involved in hazardous work or sporting activities.

We can help others in our community to prevent or overcome visual impairment by supporting organizations committed to sight conservation. These organizations campaign for eye safety and the use of protective eye wear in sports and on the job. They provide aids and professional low vision services to improve the quality of life for those who are vision impaired, and they encourage us to donate our eyes after death for biomedical research and for sight-restoring corneal transplant surgery.

To encourage Americans to safeguard their eyesight and reduce the national toll of visual disability, the Congress, by joint resolution approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 629, 36 U.S.C. 169a), has requested the President to proclaim the first week in March of each year as Save Your Vision Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning March 6, 1983, as Save Your Vision Week. I urge all citizens to join in this observance by taking steps to preserve vision and prevent eye injury at home, at work, and at play. I call upon eyecare professionals, the media, educators, and all individuals and public and private organizations concerned with sight conser-

vation to unite in activities that will foster concern for eye care and eye safety among Americans of all ages. I also urge their support of programs to improve and protect the vision of all Americans.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of Feb., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5021 of February 14, 1983

**Temporary Duty Reductions on Certain Articles Pursuant to Legislation Implementing the Nairobi Protocol to the Florence Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials**

*By the President of the United States of America*

*A Proclamation*

1. On March 1, 1977, the Nairobi Protocol (the Protocol) (97th Congress, 1st session, Senate Treaty Document 97-2, p. 9) to the Florence Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials of November 22, 1950 (the Florence Agreement) (17 U.S.T. 1837) was opened for signature. The Protocol supplements and expands upon the Florence Agreement, which provided for duty-free entry under specified conditions of various educational, scientific, and cultural materials and which entered into force with respect to the United States on November 2, 1966. On January 16, 1981, the President submitted the Protocol to the Senate for advice and consent to its ratification, together with an explanatory letter from the Secretary of State containing a statement that the Administration did not intend to adhere to the optional Annexes F, G, and H of the Protocol.

96 Stat. 2349.

2. On January 12, 1983, the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1982 (the Act) (Pub. L. 97-446; 96 Stat. 2346) was enacted. Section 167(b)(1) of the Act directs the President to proclaim temporary duty-free treatment for certain imported articles for the blind or for other handicapped persons.

3. Section 167(b)(2) of the Act also authorizes the President to proclaim temporary duty-free treatment for imports of specified printed, visual, and auditory material and certain tools for scientific apparatus, if he determines such action is in the interest of the United States. I have determined that it is in the interest of the United States to implement, on a temporary basis, duty-free treatment for such articles as provided in section 167(b)(2) of the Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including, but not limited to, section 167(b) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2349) and section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483), do proclaim that—

(1) The Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202) is modified as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation.